

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1886. TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

**MONEY IS WELL INVESTED!**  
**J. M. HIGH'S GREAT HALF PRICED SALE!**  
The Only Original, Genuine and Reliable Clearing Sale in the City!

This is no Partial Affair, here to entrap the unwary, penetrating Clearing Sale, with more than all Other Forces combined.

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!**  
The variety is still unlimited. High has 600 cloaks left. They will be almost given away. I do not believe in carrying goods over. So I have liquidated this.

**GREAT HALF PRICED SALE**  
I actually offer any Newmarket, short wrap, plan, Visette, Russian Circular at exactly half price, which amounts to an actual loss of about 25 percent to me.

**THE WINTER HAS JUST BEGUN.**  
Special lot of London jackets, about twenty styles, \$25 each. I sold them in December at \$10 and \$15 each.

Have some children's cloaks left, you can have half cost. 125 elegant short wraps, at exactly half price.

**NEW MARKETS!**  
I have some very fine goods left, which will be sold at a fair price. I have made in the past reductions I have made in the past.

**BLANKETS! BLANKETS!**  
High's great blanket sale of last week was the talk of the town. No wonder, everybody needed blankets, and most everybody knew that High's was the place to get the best blankets. For the least price. High sold over 1,000 pairs of blankets last week.

High has 929 pairs left to close out this week. Get the prices, and come and see what this is.

**HALF-PRICED SALE**  
Genuine Saxonyville all wool blankets were \$8.50, now \$4.25. They are large size, and weigh eight pounds.

One lot pure, all wool white blankets, warranted very thick, both warp and filling, to be wool, at \$10, worth \$7.

**HIGH'S LINEN DEPARTMENT!**  
Such bargains as you can get now won't last always. Now is the golden opportunity for householders, hotels and house-keepers to lay in a good supply.

**HIGH OFFERS FOR TOMORROW**  
1,000 yards turkey red damask at 50c yard, color warranted.

HIGH offers half bleached damasks at 35, 50, 60 and 65c, worth double.

HIGH offers satin damask at 60, 75 and \$1, actually reduced one-half.

HIGH offers large 40 inch linen towels at 10c each. HIGH has reduced all his \$5 and \$6 dozen fine towels to \$2 and \$3.50 dozen.

HIGH offers unheard of bargains in fine napkins and doilies.

200 dozen turkey red napkins \$15c dozen. 400 dozen all linen napkins 40c dozen. 200 dozen large fancy napkins 50c dozen.

**High Offers Great Bargains in Marseilles Quilts.**  
**FINE GOODS! HALF-PRICE!**  
**HIGH'S SILK STOCK**

Is offered at **HALF PRICE.**  
Silks must be sold. High needs money and room and is making wonderful sacrifices to obtain both.

1 lot colored all silk rhadames reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.  
1 lot colored G G reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.  
1,000 short ends of silks, satins and velvets will be almost given away.

HIGH offers black G G silks at 35c yard. HIGH has marked down all his black silks. \$2 black silks now \$1.25. \$1.75 black silks now \$1.25. \$1.25 black silks now 90c. \$1.25 black silks now 75c.

**HIGH'S**  
Offers black rhadames, sarahs, and mervilleaux at starting reductions.

HIGH'S stock of evening silks, plushes, velvets, is the **Largest in Atlanta!**  
HIGHS stock of broad, striped and fancy velvets have all been reduced.

High offers great bargains in **BLACK BROCADED VELVETS AND VELONES.**  
Whether you intend buying or not, come and see what this half-priced sale means in High's silk department.

**BLACK AND MOURNING DRESS GOODS.**  
**J. M. HIGH,**  
THE REGULATOR AND CONTROLLER OF LOW PRICES.  
46 and 48 Whitehall St.

**UDICIOUSLY SPENT**  
**WELL INVESTED!**  
**M. HIGH'S GREAT HALF PRICED SALE!**  
The Only Original, Genuine and Reliable Clearing Sale in the City!

Which Every Article In the House, or Make Believe Sale, With a but a Great, Broad, All Pervading which is doing more real good bined.

5,000 yards linen Torchon edging, 2c. yard. 5,000 yards linen Torchon edging, 3c. yard. 5,000 yards linen Torchon edging, 4c. yard. 5,000 yards hand-made Torchons, 5c. 10,000 yards hand-made Torchons, 6 and 7c. 20,000 yards hand-made Torchons, 10c. 1 lot wide torchons 12 1/2c. 1 lot wide torchons 15c! Beautiful and fine Smyrna or very fine torchons laces in superb assortment.

**HIGH'S DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!**  
Offers tomorrow his own importation oriental laces at 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20 and 25c, worth three times the money!

It would be utterly out of the question to get them elsewhere at double the price!

HIGH'S assortment of richings, collars, cuffs, tissue, Parisina, Sewing silk and berge veillings the boss stock in Atlanta!

**High's Kid Glove Department!**  
SOLE AGENCY OF THE REAL AND ONLY GENUINE FOSTER KID GLOVE.

5 hook William, \$1; 7 hook William, \$1.25; 5 hook Fowler at \$1.50, 7 hook Fowler \$1.75! High offers one lot kid gloves, Bernhardt and button gloves, at 25c pair, worth \$1.

High offers splendid four button, real kid, at 75c, actually worth \$1.50! High offers 1,500 pairs very fine ladies cashmere gloves, were 50c, now 25c! High offers 1,000 pairs 75c cashmere gloves, about as fine as can be made, for 40c! Great inducements in gent's kid, dog skin and fine cloth gloves at half price to close.

**HIGH'S LINEN DEPARTMENT!**  
Such bargains as you can get now won't last always. Now is the golden opportunity for householders, hotels and house-keepers to lay in a good supply.

**HIGH OFFERS FOR TOMORROW**  
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HIGH offers half bleached damasks at 35, 50, 60 and 65c, worth double.

HIGH offers satin damask at 60, 75 and \$1, actually reduced one-half.

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The Only Original, Genuine and Reliable Clearing Sale in the City!

Without Exception, is Reduced in Price few Articles Reduced here and ing, Far Reaching and Deeply to the People of this Commu

Reductions amounting to about 40 per cent have been made in this department. Special sale of 2,500 yards 38-inch all wool serge at 35c, worth 60c.

Great bargains in cashmere—Henriettes, rou-beaux, whip cord, dutchess, royal cloths, croke and drap Dealmas at 40 per cent under value.

**HIGH'S DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!**  
Great, grand and finale clearance sale of the season!

The bottom is out. Customers get fine dress goods now for almost a song. 1,000 Remnants at any price to get them from the counters.

39 Fine novelty suits left—they will be almost given away on Monday. High's store is warm and comfortable; no ladies need stay at home on account of bad weather.

20c Dress goods now 10c. 25c Dress goods now 12 1/2c. 30c Dress goods now 15c. 40c Dress goods now 20c. 50c Dress goods now 25c. \$1 Dress goods now 50c. \$1.50 and \$2 dress goods now 75c. You'll never match this week's prices on dress goods.

**HIGH HAS JUST OPENED**  
About \$10,000 Worth of **LADIES MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.**

A special sale of—Muslin underwear at less than New York prices will be made. Second floor—Largest stock of corsets and bustles in Atlanta!

**HIGH'S MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.**  
A few pattern hats and bonnets left, will be sold for a trifle.

**HIGH'S HALF PRICED SALE!**  
Woolen hosiery this week at half price.

Lot 1. Infants all wool hose, full regular were 25 cents; half-price means 12 1/2c.

Lot 2. Infants all wool hose in stripes and solids, full regular were 40c; half-price means 20c.

Lot 3. Childrens all wool hose (all sizes, all colors) were 25c, now 15c.

Lot 4. Childrens fine lambs' wool hose (blacks and dark colors) were 40 and 50c, now 25c.

Lot 5. Big job lot childrens ribbed all wool hose, full regular were 50c, now 25c.

Lot 6. Childrens 75c cashmere hose, now 35c, specially cheap, they are the finest made.

Lot 7. Ladies all wool hose (blacks only) were 50c, now 25c.

Lot 8. Ladies extra fine cashmere hose were 90c, now 45c.

Lot 10. Ladies best lambs' wool (dark colors and gray mixed) were \$1, now 50c.

Lot 11. Mens all wool socks (home knit) were 40c, now 20c.

Lot 12. Immense lot of mens woolen socks, full regular made, always were 50c, now 25c.

Lot 13. Childrens fleeced lined hose were 50c, now three pairs for \$1.

Lot 14. Ladies regular made fleeced lined hose (dark colors) 50c pair.

**P. P. P. THE OLD FAVORITE**  
**"Perfect Pastry Patent" Flour**  
Increases its lead over all competitors every day. When it once enters a house it never leaves its place. Housewives praise it. Husbands bless it.

It Makes More Bread to the barrel than any other Flour, and the bread is whiter, more wholesome and more delicious.

Good Bread is the Luxury of Life. **GOOD BREAD** Is the Essential of Health

You are sure of good bread when you buy the **P. P. P. Flour**

Ask your grocer for it. The best is the cheapest and the **P. P. P. Flour**

Is admitted to be the best. Respectfully, **WYLY & GREENE.**

**Peterkin Cotton Seed.**  
FORTY PER CENT OF NET LINT.

OPEN GROWING, PROLIFIC UPLAND COTTON, yields abundantly, bears drought better than other sorts, large bolls, easy to gather. Small seed well fitted, staple equal to best uplands, and 1,200 to 1,300 pounds yields 500 pounds net lint. Many excellent planters have said it is the **ONLY REALLY IMPROVED COTTON.**

Letters from nearly every southern state report its superiority in favor of every claim made for this seed, many over 40 per cent of lint, none less than 35 to 38.

**SEND FOR THE CIRCULAR** and see the statements of yield per acre, and yield of lint, made by men who have tried it. Every sack bears the brand of J. A. Peterkin and his shipping agent, R. E. Clark.

**TAKE NO OTHER.**  
Price, \$1.50 per bushel. J. H. ALEXANDER, General Agent for Georgia and all Points West. N. B. To supply more distant points, agencies will be established in some principal cities in the several states, of which notice will be given on application. Mention this paper. dec17 sunit way

**KAFFIR CORN.**  
The seed grown by Dr. J. H. Watkins, of Campbell county, Georgia, price, \$1.25 per pound. His directions for planting accompany each package. By mail, post paid, 1 pound \$1.42, 1/2 pound 75c.

**GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.**  
Grasses and all Seeds of Forage Crops. Nearly everything desirable; both old and new. Priced low on application. J. H. ALEXANDER, Seed store, Augusta, Ga. jan7 sunit way

**Atlanta Rubber Co.**  
26 MARION STREET, ATLANTA, GA., JOBBERS OF **INDIA RUBBER GOODS, BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c.**

**RUBBER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRUGGISTS, SUNDRIES, TOYS, &c.**  
Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c. ASBESTOS, SOAPSTONE, HEMP, and every description of PACKING.

—AGENTS FOR—  
N. Y. RUBBER CO.  
N. J. RUBBER SHOE CO., and the GILBIN AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Send for Price Lists and Discounts. jan15-dm

**Cure Guaranteed**  
The Electro-Galvanic Suspension Belt is Positive Cure for Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor, Weakness, Premature Old Age, &c. &c. \$200.00. Send for full particulars. Price reduced to \$85. With each belt we send a written guarantee to return the full amount paid if it does not make a complete cure. Send particulars with free. E. M. BROWN, BROS. AGENCY, cor. Eastman Av. & State St. Savannah, Ga.

**Catalogue Free on Application.**  
THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., New York. oct14 dm in this ad 1 pg

**TO WEAK MEN**  
suffering from the old and new diseases of the system, early decay, loss of vitality, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (freely) containing full particulars for home cure. Free of charge. Address Prof. J. C. FOWLER, Medford, Conn.

**HUNNICUTT'S RHEUMATIC CURE.**  
J. M. HUNNICUTT & CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

**THE EFFECT EIGHTFOLD**  
1st.—It always pain by removing the cause of irritation and inflammation.  
2d.—A great blood purifier.  
3d.—It is a great vegetable tonic.  
4th.—A superb alterative. It fits it is the best.  
5th.—An incomparable diuretic.  
6th.—A gentle but effective laxative.  
7th.—It possesses every requirement for the radical cure of the disease.  
8th.—It is harmless in every respect, regardless of weather.

One to three bottles generally cures the most stubborn cases. **FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.**  
Atlanta, Ga., October 12, 1885.

Messrs. J. M. Hunnicutt & Co.:  
Dear Sirs—I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, and on one occasion used your Rheumatic cure with great benefit, giving relief after the usual remedies had failed. I do not hesitate to recommend "Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure" to all afflicted with Rheumatism as being a safe and reliable remedy. Yours truly, J. S. PEMBERTON.

**O. A. SMITH**  
MANUFACTURER OF **Sulphuric Acid**  
66 Deg. Oil Vitrol, AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

Office 15 N. Forsyth, corner Walton, Atlanta, Ga. —ALSO—  
**DISTILLER OF COAL TAR.**  
Manufacturer of Roofing and Paving Materials, Tarred Roofing and Sheathing Felts.

**PERFECTION BRAND OF READY ROOFING.**  
Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing, ROOF COATINGS, VARNISHES, ETC.

No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. —RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

**TESTIMONY.**  
ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 12, 1885.

Four years ago I first used HAMBURG LINIMENT. I found it powerful and effective. It has been the best Liniment I have ever used. It does not soil the clothing, and is quick and effective in its action, and is a sure and safe remedy for all troubles that can be treated by external applications. I keep no other in my house. J. M. HUNNICUTT.

Sold by HUNNICUTT & BROS., 41 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. **Sale of Thoroughbred Stock.**

FROM THIS DATE WE OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE at Spartanburg, the following thoroughbred stock: The entire herd of choice Jersey cattle belonging to the estate of the late Sadson A. Mills of Spartanburg, S. C., consisting of St. Bernard (489), an imported signal bull, eight choice young milk cows, several fine young bulls (solid color) and four or five handsomely marked heifer calves, "sired by St. Bernard" and carefully selected from different Jersey families, aiming to get large growthy animals full of good points. All the above are registered or eligible to be in the Herd Book of the American Jersey cattle club. Also two "Blooded" Stallions, Chanceller Hamiltonian Stallion, Pedigreed. Is five years old, a rich Mahogany Bay 16 1/2 hands high, denotes great power and wonderful trotting action and is finished smooth and elegant in all respects. Bred by Fitch & Jewett, breeders of Hamiltonian horses, west Farmington, N. Y.

CAMERIA—RED BAY STALLION—PEDIGREED, Is four years old, rich in the celebrated-Mem-brino and other noted blood, large, compactly built and good styled, strictly a "combination horse," performs elegantly, "single, double" and under the saddle. Cameria is a model specimen and well adapted to this section. Parties desiring information will address Mrs. E. E. Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., or O. P. Mills, Greenville, S. C., which circular of stock-giving pedigree and description will be forwarded with other desired information. O. P. Mills will visit Spartanburg every Saturday for the purpose of meeting parties who would like to purchase stock and to settle other business connected with the estate.

E. E. MILLS, Administratrix. OTIS F. MILLS, Administrator.

**THOMSON'S PATENT**  
CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

**ARE STILL TRIUMPHANT.**  
For fifteen years they have steadily gained in favor, and with sales constantly increasing have become the most popular remedy throughout the United States.

The G quality is warranted to wear twice as long as ordinary corsets. We have lately introduced the G and H grades of corsets, and we can furnish them when preferred.

Highest awards from all the world's great fairs. The last medal received is for First Degree of Merit, from the late exposition at New Orleans.

While scores of patients have been found worthy, the principles of the glove fitting have proved invaluable.

Retainers are authorized to refund money if, on examination, these corsets do not prove as represented. **FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.**

**Catalogue Free on Application.**  
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**TO WEAK MEN**  
suffering from the old and new diseases of the system, early decay, loss of vitality, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (freely) containing full particulars for home cure. Free of charge. Address Prof. J. C. FOWLER, Medford, Conn.

**Jas. A. Anderson & Co., ALMOST GIVING GOODS AWAY!**  
Loss, Cost or Value HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH **OUR PRICES THIS WEEK!**

We have Bought the Entire Stock —OF— **W. M. SCOTT,**

And intend Everybody **TO HAVE**

**The Advantage** —OF— **OUR BARGAINS.**

Linen Bosom Shirts—  
Laundried and Unlaundried.  
Merino and Red Flannel  
Undershirts and Drawers.

Gloves, Hosiery,  
Handkerchiefs,  
Suspenders,  
Neckwear,  
Umbrellas and Rubber Goods.

We are offering at prices that have never before been offered here.

**Our Winter Suits and Over Coats**  
**FOR MEN AND BOYS**

**Must be Turned into Cash, AND AT ONCE!**  
**We know our Prices**

**Will Astonish You**  
when you look. But we are overloaded and **Determined to Sell.**

Call early. It will pay you to buy at the Prices offered. You may think the goods are stolen when you hear our prices. But it is not so, we have **Paid the Cash for Them.**

**NO SHODDY GOODS.**  
You know we sell only **THE BEST GOODS.**

**Jas. A. Anderson & Co.**  
41 WHITEHALL ST.

**TO ARTISTS!**  
WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE STOCK OF **ARTISTS' MATERIALS.**

Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Noctelites for Decorating. **STRETCHERS MADE TO ORDER.**  
PICTURE FRAMES A SPECIALTY.

**E. A. HORNE & CO.**  
19 KIMBALL HOUSE.

**ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE**  
—AND—  
**COLLEGE OF MUSIC.**

Will Reopen Wednesday, September 2, 1885. **MUSIC AND ART DEPARTMENT ARE RE-OPENED** respectively under the care of Mr. Alfredo Barilli and Mr. William Lycott. For circulars, apply to Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

**FINE OPPORTUNITY**  
For Investment in a First Class **DRUG BUSINESS.**

**RECENT CHANGES MAKE IT DESIRABLE TO** sell the business of W. D. Hoyt & Co., Rome, Ga., and persons desiring to invest in a safe and paying business will do well to consider the matter. The business is old and well established, and enjoys the confidence of the public. The business has been known as a drug house for perhaps thirty years and naturally attracts custom. Any one desiring to engage in the business in this thriving little city will do well to open correspondence with **W. D. HOYT, Rome, Ga.**

**MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Agents, Atlanta.**



[illegible]



## THE MUSIC HUSHED

AND MISS CLEVELAND'S RECEPTION ABRUPTLY ENDED.

Sudden Death of Miss Kate, Eldest Daughter of Secretary Bayard, While Preparing to Attend the Reception at the White House—House Closed and the Affairs Suspended.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Miss Kate Bayard, eldest daughter of the secretary of state, died suddenly about three o'clock this afternoon. The reception at the white house was suspended immediately upon the receipt of the news of her death. Miss Bayard died at her home as she was preparing to go to the white house to attend the reception.

Miss Bayard had accepted an invitation to the white house at her reception this afternoon, and that lady and her guests, Mrs. Bayard and Miss Love, who were also to assist at the reception, were waiting Miss Bayard's arrival when they received the news of her death. It was just about five minutes to three o'clock and the reception was to begin at that hour. The marine band was stationed in the vestibule and the ladies were conversing with Colonel J. M. Wilson with regard to playing at five o'clock as a signal for the opening of the reception. Many callers had already arrived and were waiting for the doors of the blue room to be thrown open. The president was engaged in conversation with a visitor in the library, and Miss Cleveland and her guests were chatting with Colonel Lamont in the parlor on the second floor, prior to descending to the blue room where the reception was to be held.

The death of Miss Bayard was commented on as singular, as she was usually very prompt in such matters and was momentarily expected to arrive. While they were wondering at her delay, a messenger notified Colonel Lamont that Harry Bryan, private secretary to Secretary Bayard, was in his office and had "something important" to communicate to the president. Colonel Lamont excused himself and went to see Mr. Bryan. That gentleman informed him that Miss Bayard was dead and that Secretary Bayard had instructed him to communicate the fact to the president. Colonel Lamont at once informed the president, who was very much shocked at the unexpected intelligence, and the gentlemen joined the ladies and announced the sudden death of their friend. Orders were at once issued to close the house. The band was dismissed, and people in waiting were notified that the reception had been postponed. Fishermen were stationed at the main door and the carriage entrance to inform all callers that the house was closed for the day. The news spread quickly through the city, and a universal sorrow was expressed at the occurrence.

The president, upon receipt of the message from Secretary Bayard announcing the death of his daughter, recalled the invitations to the white house which he had given to the Bayards in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Erasmus Bayard.

The immediate cause of Miss Bayard's death was disease of the lungs, which had been treated by the family physician at intervals for several years. At the reception at her father's house last night it was remarked that Miss Bayard was unusually pale and that she seemed to be suffering from some ailment. She herself had expressed a wish to be left undisturbed till noon. Between one and two o'clock this afternoon a younger sister endeavored to awaken her, and struck by the peculiar nature of her father's case, she called for assistance. As soon as the family recovered from the consternation into which it had been thrown, physicians were summoned, and powerful remedies, including electricity, were applied, but in vain. Physicians expressed the opinion that Miss Bayard had been dead for several hours when the attempt was made to awaken her. The interment will take place, probably on Tuesday next, but will be held at the residence of her father, where Secretary Bayard's parents are interested. The news of Miss Bayard's sudden death caused a profound sensation throughout the city, and for the first time in many years, definite details, a number of wild rumors were circulated. The facts, however, as stated above, are from an unquestionable source.

FELL DEAD ON THE FLOOR.

Sudden Death of a Member of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., January 16.—Dr. Thomas J. Keen, member of the house of delegates from Danville, fell dead on the floor of the house a few minutes before one o'clock today, from heart disease. He had just taken his seat after addressing the house on a measure of local importance. He was sixty-two years of age, and had been a member of the legislature for many years. He was a prominent and popular member of the house, and his death was a great loss to the state.

Death of Major Herndon.

ASHVILLE, January 16.—This morning at ten o'clock Major E. W. Herndon, of this city, died after an illness of several weeks. He was a brother-in-law of Senator Zebulon Vance, and was a prominent and popular member of the legislature. He was sixty-two years of age, and had been a member of the legislature for many years. He was a prominent and popular member of the legislature, and his death was a great loss to the state.

A JOLLY JUDGE.

He Takes the Side of the Revellers Against the Police.

New York, January 16.—[Special.]—Wealth and fashion have been at odds with the police and beaten them. The victory is one for low life as well as high virtue, however, because it cures alcoholic beverages at the scandalous prices which the police have been exacting for charity. Ever since the famous initial French masked ball at the French theater, on the Fourteenth street, when Tostee and his associates, the police, have been exacting a price for immunity from a raid. The police have positively forbids all traffic in liquor after one o'clock in the morning, and by enforcing this law, the police have been exacting a price for immunity from a raid. The police have positively forbids all traffic in liquor after one o'clock in the morning, and by enforcing this law, the police have been exacting a price for immunity from a raid.

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## SNOW AND SLEET.

Effects of the Late Freeze Throughout the Country.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., January 16.—The trains on the Western North Carolina railroad have been snowed out of Old Fort, north the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains, about thirty miles east of the city. The mail train coming west reached that point this morning at six o'clock, and did not get through the mountains to this point until six this evening. It is said to be the first time a train was ever snowed out on this road.

THE RAY LINE STEAMERS DISCONTINUED.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—The "Ray Line" has given notice that owing to the serious ice blockade in the Chesapeake bay, they have discontinued running their steamers between Baltimore, Old Point and Norfolk, and have asked railroad lines to discontinue the sale of tickets by that line until further advised. The Potomac steamboat company's boats have stopped running between Washington and Norfolk on account of ice in the Potomac. The steamer "Cape Charles" of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad, is making her regular trips between Cape Charles, Old Point and Norfolk, notwithstanding the slight delays which have occurred in consequence of ice in Elizabeth river.

RAFTS OF TIMBER FLOATING AWAY.

DANIEL, Ga., January 16.—[Special.]—It is reported that during the storm some rafts of timber were broken up on the river. Such severe weather as we have had recently is fortunately an exception in these parts, yet it is a task to great stretch of imagination to feel forth sympathy for those who had the misfortune to encounter it on the river. Timber drifters, as a rule, are insured to all kinds of hazards, but the coast of the Chesapeake bay, where the burning cold deprives them of the use of their limbs, which naturally results in the rafts running ashore and breaking up. Their timber, the fruits of many a hard day's work, has been blown away and the owners compelled to take to the woods for shelter from the wintry blasts. A colored man on a small raft, Mr. Mans and Melvin's mill, broken up on its way here, has been badly frost-bitten. His hands and feet are said to be fearfully swollen up and bleeding.

EIGHTEEN DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

LENSBORO, N. C., January 16.—[Special.]—The past six days have been the coldest ever known in the mountains of North Carolina. On the morning of the 12th the thermometer registered eighteen degrees below zero, and the wind was blowing from the west. The ice was so thick that it was impossible to travel on the river. The water was so cold that it was impossible to travel on the river. The water was so cold that it was impossible to travel on the river.

TEARS CROSSING BROAD RIVER ON ICE.

ELBERTON, Ga., January 16.—[Special.]—At Mr. A. G. Harper's ferry on Broad river, above the city of Elberton, regularly, horses and buggies are crossing over the ice. The river at that point is about two hundred feet wide and the water is about ten feet deep. Parties driving over the ice are crossing over the ice. The river at that point is about two hundred feet wide and the water is about ten feet deep. Parties driving over the ice are crossing over the ice.

DEAD BODIES FOUND IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, January 16.—Reports have been received of the finding of the bodies of three men in the southwestern portion of the state, victims of the recent storm. This makes twenty-four bodies in all that have been found.

SNOW AND SLEET IN GAINESVILLE.

GAINESVILLE, January 16.—[Special.]—We have heavy snow and sleet, and the weather has been here so long. The streets and general thoroughfares are almost blocked. The birds and beasts at large are suffering with hunger, while many poor people have to seek relief at our authorities here their cries every day.

STANTON, Va., January 16.—Several inches of snow fell here today, but the weather moderated this evening. Reports from the surrounding sections state that there has been fearful destruction of game birds. Thousands of partridges, quail and ducks are reported to have perished by the cold and extermination is feared.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Terrible Fate of Four Travelers in Colorado.

BENKLEMAN, Col., January 16.—G. W. Tupper, who resided on a claim eleven miles south of here, was killed by a snowstorm. He was traveling with three companions, and they were all killed. The snow was so deep that they were unable to travel. The snow was so deep that they were unable to travel.

DISASTROUS MASKERS.

The French Masquerade Season Opens Somewhat Disastrously.

New York, January 16.—[Special.]—The season of French masquerades has opened with tremendous dissatisfaction to the multitude of men-about-town who have years of experience in these orgies of dissipation. The trouble arises from the fact that the admission money, and has twice the amount to some extent. Although the admission money is only a few dollars, that is nominal, for they were plentifully distributed gratis at the clubs, hotels and theaters. The real charge for entrance was made in demanding a dollar for a check, without which no man could get in. This winter, the tickets are crossed by the printed words, "No charge for hat checks," but the dealers in the masquerade have been exacting a price for immunity from a raid. The police have positively forbids all traffic in liquor after one o'clock in the morning, and by enforcing this law, the police have been exacting a price for immunity from a raid.

Foreign Fish.—The Work of the United States Fish Hatchery.

New York, January 16.—[Special.]—The United States fish hatchery, at Cold Spring, Long Island, is proving a great success. They have now in process of development for the waters of this state 150,000 eggs of the brook trout, 1,000,000 eggs of the white fish, 200,000 eggs of the tom cod or trout fish, and 100,000 eggs of the lake trout.

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## A SAPPING LIFE.

WHICH IS LED BY THE CLERKS IN WASHINGTON.

Some Anecdotes of Government Clerks—How Easily They Make Their Money and How Freely They Spend It—Incidents and Heavy Expenses in Clerical Life in Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—[Special Correspondence.]—"Are you also attached to the government?" It was the usual question of a stranger in Washington to a new acquaintance.

"No," was the careless reply. "I am not attached to the government but serve it. I am merely a barnacle on the body politic."

The stranger laughed heartily. "But," he asked, after a moment's pause, "why do you thus discard your individuality and depreciate your calling?"

"I will tell you," the response was now in a sober earnestness, "the man who comes to Washington and accepts a clerkship in one of the government departments soon ceases to feel that he is a factor in the community. He loses his pride of citizenship."

"Due to the fact that everything in Washington is so strictly national in its nature?"

"Partially, yes. There are no local interests here for a man—not one strictly municipal institution in the city that he can aid either by his money, his energy or his vote."

"But a man can point to a true citizen's pride and say 'this is my community.' This city has a wonderful fascination for me, and I feel a national pride all its manifold beauties, but the nation is too big an institution to love heartily unless I can get the separation from love for the local interests of my city or state. I tell you, sir, that life in Washington is a life of sacrifice. And there is no interest in local institutions, no share in local government is certain death to his public spirit and pride. Thirty days only in the year do I feel like an American citizen, and those are the thirty days vacation that I spend at my old home in Louisiana."

"A few years of government life here," he resumed, "unlike a man for any other occupation, destroy his individuality in Washington. It segregates him from strictly business circles, and his bracing influence upon his character. He falls into the slow easy business habits of the government, and forgets the rapid business of the outside world. He becomes in his own esteem, simply a slow-working machine for earning from three to six dollars a day for seven hours' work. Worst of all, he loses himself. He unconsciously acquiesces in the slow easy life of the government, and he forgets the rapid business of the outside world. He becomes in his own esteem, simply a slow-working machine for earning from three to six dollars a day for seven hours' work. Worst of all, he loses himself. He unconsciously acquiesces in the slow easy life of the government, and he forgets the rapid business of the outside world. 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## NEW YEAR'S BEAR HUNT.

"ONE-EYED RILEY" BROUGHT TO GRIEF AT LAST.

A Monster Brute That Defied the Hunters for Eight Long Years Before He Was Killed—Trapped and Skinned—His Head Mounted on a Pole—Surrounded and Killed.

From the New York Times.

OAKLAND, January 15.—The day before New Year's, the family of the Shafleys, who were hunters and trappers—caused a little commotion in this backwoods village by the news he brought in.

"One-Eyed Riley is back again," he said, "and I had a shot at him, but he got away, as usual."

Eight years ago last November a lumberman named Daggers shot and wounded a large bear in the woods, three miles from this place, on the edge of a thick swamp. Daggers was not an experienced hunter, and the bear having dropped to the ground, he ran up to it, supposing it to be dead. The animal was only wounded in the leg, and quickly regained its feet as Daggers came up. It turned on the lumberman and the next moment man and bear were struggling together. Daggers struck the bear twice over the head with his gun, and then he backed away with the intention of placing a large hemlock tree between himself and the animal, and then making his escape by running. As he was backing toward the tree he heard a roar from the bear, and he turned and looked away with the intention of placing a large hemlock tree between himself and the animal, and then making his escape by running.

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## TO OUR FRIENDS.

WE ARE WELL SUPPLIED WITH OUR CELEBRATED BRANDS OF FLOUR, viz:

Blue C, Our Pat, Ceylon, and Sirocco.

Also have good stocks of

Louisiana Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Oats, Corn, Cheese, Bran, Macaroni, Sardines, Soap, Etc.

We are also the agents for this section of

J. A. Butler & Co.'s Celebrated Tobacco.

Thanking you for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, we beg to announce that from the first of January Mr. Fred H. Young, so well and favorably known to the trade, has an interest in our business.

CAREY, SAYRE & CO., 45, 47, 49, W. Alabama st., Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU WANT TO USE A PURE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

FOR FIFTY YEARS

J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR FARM

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BE

\$30,000 TO LOAN ON CHOICE CITY

Money Wanted.

WANTED—\$2,000 ONE YEAR OR LONGER.

\$10,000 (LOAN OF) FOR ONE OR THREE

Wanted—Rooms and Houses.

WANTED—A COTTAGE WITH 4 OR 5 ROOMS

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL HOUSE

Wanted—Boards, transient and

Lemons as Medicine.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 7, 1885.—DR. MOZLEY

GOOD BOARD AND NICELY FURNISHED.

THE FINEST HOUSE, CORNER OF CHURCH

WANTED—A COUPLE, OR TWO GENTLEMEN

WANTED—LADY AGENTS WHO WISH TO

Wanted—Rooms and Houses.

WANTED—A COTTAGE WITH 4 OR 5 ROOMS

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Wanted—Boards, transient and

## Help Wanted—Male.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A PLANING MILL

WANTED—INSTANT BOOK CANVASSES

WANTED—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN IN EVERY LINE

WANTED—CANVASSES TO SELL FULL LINE

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—LADIES OR YOUNG MEN; SOME

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES AT HOME TO

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO COOK

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK—A WOMAN

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WOMAN

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WITHOUT A FAMIL

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEP

Situations Wanted—Male.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WELL EXPER

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN

A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN DESIRES A SITU

WANTED—A POSITION BY A MIDDLE-AGED

Situations Wanted—Female.

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER

WANTED—MEN OF ABILITY WITH \$50 TO \$100

AGENTS WANTED—ADDRESS ELECTRIC

WANTED—THREE YOUNG LADIES WHO ARE

WANTED—LADY AGENTS WHO WISH TO

Wanted—Rooms and Houses.

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Wanted—Rooms and Houses.

## Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED BROOM

FOR SALE—FINE MERCHANT MILL, AT

OPEN TO THE WORLD—I DESIRE TO CALL

A GROCERY BUSINESS WITH GOOD TRADE

A GOOD INVESTMENT—\$5,000 WILL BUY

A COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN WITH HIGH

A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

WANTED—TO OFFER TO FOUR GOOD, LIVE

WANTED—A MODERN 7 ROOM RESIDENCE

WANTED—A 7 ROOM BRICK RESIDENCE

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW IRON SAFE—WITH ALL LATEST IMPROV

A LARGE LOT OF BOXES, ALL SIZES SOME

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHLY BRED BERRY

FIRE PROOF SAFE—ON THE INSTALLMENT

TWO WRITING DESKS, NEARLY NEW, 1 PAIR

COMPOST MANURE AND ALL OTHER REFUSE

FOR SALE—TWENTY SHARES OF ATLANTA

JUST RECEIVED—A NEW LOT OF FINE

FOR SALE—FIVE WELL TRAINED BIRD

FOR SALE—BUTTER, MAPLE SYRUP, BUCK

MAYSON'S IS THE PLACE FOR ALL THE DELI

PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP AT 10 CENTS

FOR RENT—NICE 5 ROOM COTTAGE, 7 CO

FOR RENT—A 7 ROOM HOUSE, NO. 52 GILMER

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## For Sale—Real Estate.

T. A. FRIERSON. W. M. SCOTT.

NO. 1 SOUTH PRYOR, CORNER DECATUR

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—PARTNER WANT

\$1,000 ACTIVE CAPITAL WANTED TO

FOR RENT—WE HAVE FOUR CHARMING

ADVICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS—WHY CON

ON INSTALLMENTS—TWO ELEGANT, NEW

VACANT BUSINESS LOT—WELL SITUATED

NICE NEW, MODERN 7 ROOM RESIDENCE

CAPITAL INVESTMENT—7 ROOM BRICK RE

PRETTIER AND BEST LOCATED LARGE VA

ELEGANT PEACHTREE STREET RESIDENCE

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY—BEST FOR

DESIRABLE AND CHEAP—IS ACRE FARM, 6

FARMS—FARMS! FRUIT, VEGETABLE,

CHATTANOOGA RIVER FARMS FOR SALE

CHEAP AND ON LIBERAL TERMS—TWO

FOUR CENTRAL AND VERY DESIRABLE

LARGE MEDIUM AND SMALL RESIDENCES

INSTALLMENTS—SEVERAL 3, 4, 5 AND 6

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—MY EIGHT ROOM COTTAGE, NO

FOR RENT—A 7 ROOM HOUSE, NO. 52 GILMER

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# THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWSSTANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 17, 1886.

Indications for the South Atlantic States, taken at 1 o'clock, a. m.: Generally fair, colder weather, preceded by nearly stationary temperature; winds northerly on the North Carolina coast—northerly in the remaining portions of the district. East Gulf States: Fair, generally colder weather, followed in the western portion by slight rise in temperature; winds generally northerly.

It is to the credit of the republicans that over thirty of them refused to follow their leaders when the Hoar bill was finally voted on in the house. Some of the best republicans in the house voted to substitute Mr. Bayard for Mr. Edmunds, as things stand, and altogether the vote is a credit to the minority.

Is the case of the new public building at Pittsburg, Secretary Manning has decided that granite should be used, although it will cost more. The contest was between granite and limestone. The Indiana people offered to furnish "the granite" for \$302,000, but granite at \$255,000 was purchased. The Indiana people fought persistently, and with full faith in the excellence of their limestone.

The telephone companies are agitated by the decision of Secretary Lamar in favor of the bringing of a suit by the government to test the validity of the Bell telephone patent. The suit brought in a Tennessee court by the department of justice has been dismissed. A new suit will therefore be brought directed against the Bell patent. The Bell people are not at all alarmed, although the government will endeavor to show that the patent was procured by fraud, and that the invention was not patentable anyway. Bell stock still commands a premium.

The Basic process is now open to the world—that is, it is not in the hands of the Bessemer monopolists. If the Basic steel process can be withheld from the Bessemer interest a revolution in steel is certain. The new process makes steel out of phosphorus ores, such as we have in the south; and the question now is, will it remain open to southern manufacturers? The Bessemer clique thought they had secured entire control of the new process, but the commissioner of patents has decided that they bought out the wrong man. The eastern steel monopoly should be broken; and if the south can take advantage of the Basic process, steel will be added to our list of productions, and that, too, on a large scale.

The Y. M. C. A. Building.  
The plans for the new Y. M. C. A. building have been agreed on. The specifications are being prepared, and the work will be pushed rapidly forward.

We will be pardoned for a suggestion to the committee in charge of this work. A building sufficient for the present demands of the Young Men's Christian association will not meet the desires or expectations of the subscribers. They want to build for the future. They want a building that will be an honor to Atlanta ten or twenty years from now. A tolerable building will stand as an obstacle against the erection of a better one. It will give no pleasure for the present and will prove inadequate for the near future.

This fund is the result of a movement that was remarkable. As that movement was the inspiration and example of similar movements over the country, so this building, which is its outcome, must stand as an inspiration and example. To do this it must be ample, elegant, striking. It must be perfect in architectural beauty and in its fitness of detail. It must be such a building as Georgia will be proud of, and that Georgians will hasten to show to visitors, as an evidence of what Georgia does for her young men. If it is less than this, it will be unsatisfying. If it requires more money to make it more than this, the committee should let the outsiders know it. What is needed will be supplied.

The work of last May, to accomplish its full usefulness, and maintain its hold on the public, must culminate in the building that is about to be erected. Just so far as the building falls short of the promise of last May, just so far will it fail to bring its work to that high level. It is fortunate that it is in the hands of an excellent committee.

About Protection.  
An esteemed little contemporary, the Knoxville Tribune, is inclined to rush into the tariff discussion, not knowing where it will lead, reminding us of the wonderful wise man who jumped into a briar-patch and scratched out both his eyes, and then, with all his might and main, jumped into another briar-patch to scratch them in again. It is said that the attempt of the wonderful wise man was successful, but it is the only success of the kind on record. A great many nice editors have scratched their eyes out by rushing into the free-trade briar-patch, but none have ever been able to scratch them in again, and the result is that they are wandering dolefully through the mazes, imagining that they see clearly when, in fact, they do not see at all.

Thus our Knoxville contemporary, referring to some comments which THE CONSTITUTION recently made on a brief paragraph in the Boston Herald, fails to make use of its two eyes. It declares for instance, that our remarks on the system of free trade between the states is an acknowledgment that protection is a system of robbery—a conclusion which is the natural outcome of free-trade logic, but has nothing to do with common sense.

The argument—or, rather, the statement of fact—which we made, and which needed no elaboration, was that, even under the

system of free trade which exists between the states, the advantages were all in favor of the section which had been enabled to develop its industries, large and small. The point of this is that the real—the permanent—prosperity of a country, a section, a state, or a community, depends on the development of its industries and of its material resources.

Our Knoxville contemporary, still following the awful and ponderous logic of free-trade, which begins in the briar-patch and ends there, says that as the tariff "is a general law and pervades every part of the union, why has (sic) not all portions of the country been benefited alike?" This, it seems to us, is a very queer question for a southern newspaper to ask. If there had been no great obstacle in the way of the development of the manufacturing interests of the south before the war—such an obstacle, for instance, as slavery—the utter prostration following a demoralizing defeat in which this section was overrun by armies during the war and plundered thereafter, would be a sufficient reply, and it is a reply that would rise almost involuntarily to the lips of any school boy. The question of our Knoxville contemporary is in the shape of a taunt, and it is a taunt that the people of the south are far from desiring.

They have done the best they could under the circumstances, and it is a matter of astonishment as well as congratulation that they have done so well. The figures of the last census will tell the Knoxville Tribune a tale of recuperation and development that ought to appeal to every person who has the prosperity of this section at heart. There has been a great and reasonably successful movement in the direction of developing the material resources and the manufacturing interests of the south. It is a movement full of hope for the future. It is a movement calculated to redeem our agricultural interests and to give our farmers all the advantages that are enjoyed by the farmers of more favored sections.

THE CONSTITUTION is not, as we have frequently observed, opposed to a reasonable revision of the tariff, but it insists, and it will continue to insist, that the principle of protection shall be recognized as necessary to the prosperity of southern farmers.

The Mormon Corporation.  
Altogether the liveliest provision in the new Edmunds bill is that which provides for the appointment of trustees to take charge of and conduct to a closing out point the corporation known as the Mormon church of Utah. This is a body politic by virtue of an act of the legislature of the territory of Utah. As matters are the corporation exists with the sanction of the people of the United States; for what the territory sanctions we must be held to sanction while we permit it to go on with a full knowledge of the facts and circumstances.

It is not proposed to interfere with Mormon doctrines—to abridge in any manner the liberty of conscience in Utah—but it is proposed that a corporation of the territory which deals with taxes and property shall not violate (the terms of its charter by promoting movements that are illegal and dangerous to the public good.

This corporation is engaged in levying taxes in appropriating public lands, in furnishing money to attract immigrants, in doing various other things all going to support and strengthen the crime of polygamy, and to build up a power that has openly defied and now secretly defies the laws of the United States. It is simply ridiculous to say that such a corporation cannot be touched because it is connected with a church. The senate by a vote of 58 to 7 rejected such a proposition, and the house will doubtless acquiesce.

It is stated, among other things, that this close corporation has obtained, under one pretense or another, nearly all the valuable water courses, rivers, springs, and arable lands in the territory. It has caused towns and cities to be organized on paper by thousands, and each of these bogus towns has pre-empted 320 acres of government land as a town site, on payment of \$1.25 an acre. There are over 2,000 of these town sites in Utah, not over a dozen of which are used for town purposes, and the title of these town sites is practically owned by this gigantic controlling corporation, which is conducted in the interest of polygamy and in defiance of the laws and sentiment of the people of the United States. Of course such a trading political body must be brought within the law, if Utah is to become an orderly, law-abiding territory. The Edmunds bill without the Mormon corporation section would be a very poor bill indeed; for it would leave in the hands of the law-breakers and conspirators all the sinews of war, thus enabling them to form new plans and execute bold new schemes to uphold their pet institution.

The Presidential Succession.  
The passage by the house of the Hoar senate bill without amendment takes President Pro Tempore Edmunds, a republican, and Speaker Carlisle, a democrat, wholly out of the line of presidential succession. Mr. Bayard, secretary of state, takes the place held by Mr. Edmunds, and Mr. Manning, secretary of the treasury, that held by Mr. Carlisle. One life stands between Mr. Bayard and the presidency, and two lives are between Mr. Manning and the chief executive office.

There is an impression that the succession will not be permitted to remain in the cabinet; but those who think a further change will be made are very apt to be mistaken. The line of succession that has just been ended by the Hoar bill was begun in 1792, and no man living will be apt to see the succession taken from the cabinet. The change is a change that will stand.

It will stand because it will retain in power the party that the people voted in, and it will keep at the head of the state a man who had the confidence of the people's choice. A cabinet officer is the joint product of the judgment of the president and of the senate, and it is almost impossible for a corrupt or otherwise incompetent man to be appointed either secretary of state or secretary of the treasury. The president and the senate acting together in the appointment of cabinet officers very closely resemble the action of the electoral college in selecting a president and a vice-president. The plan is a safe one from every standpoint.

The history of the government shows that as a rule stronger men are selected for the leading cabinet positions than the people select for the highest office in the land. Let us look over the list of secretaries of state,

for example. No one doubts Mr. Bayard's competency. In point of political experience he far outranks the president. Mr. Blaine was Garfield's premier. His capacity for public duties is not questioned in his party. Hamilton Fish would have been a better man for the duties of civil administration than his chief, General Grant, and Mr. Everts overmatched Mr. Hayes in every respect. Great as Lincoln was, Mr. Seward was almost his equal. Back of Seward were Cass and Black with Buchanan, Marcy with Pierce, Webster with Harrison and Fillmore, Clay with Adams, Buchanan with Polk; and in the early history of the country nearly every president had previously served as secretary of state. Six at least had served—Jefferson, Monroe, Adams, Van Buren and Buchanan. The list of treasury chiefs is almost as strong; and when the names are brought together it is seen at a glance that in average strength and experience the conspicuous members of the cabinet have outranked the presidents.

The chance of going to the cabinet for a president is so slim, and the chance of getting a good president in such an emergency is so much better than under the old plan or any other plan that has been proposed, it is not to be doubted that the succession now provided for by the Hoar bill will stand perhaps as long as the republic lasts. The country is now in its second century, and in the whole time only four vice-presidents have become presidents, and never has there been occasion to go further in the line of succession. This good fortune does not obviate the need of a long line, but it will go far to convince the people that succession in the cabinet is all the provision that need be made against possible vacancies in the presidential office.

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It is stated, among other things, that this close corporation has obtained, under one pretense or another, nearly all the valuable water courses, rivers, springs, and arable lands in the territory. It has caused towns and cities to be organized on paper by thousands, and each of these bogus towns has pre-empted 320 acres of government land as a town site, on payment of \$1.25 an acre. There are over 2,000 of these town sites in Utah, not over a dozen of which are used for town purposes, and the title of these town sites is practically owned by this gigantic controlling corporation, which is conducted in the interest of polygamy and in defiance of the laws and sentiment of the people of the United States. Of course such a trading political body must be brought within the law, if Utah is to become an orderly, law-abiding territory. The Edmunds bill without the Mormon corporation section would be a very poor bill indeed; for it would leave in the hands of the law-breakers and conspirators all the sinews of war, thus enabling them to form new plans and execute bold new schemes to uphold their pet institution.

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It is not proposed to interfere with Mormon doctrines—to abridge in any manner the liberty of conscience in Utah—but it is proposed that a corporation of the territory which deals with taxes and property shall not violate (the terms of its charter by promoting movements that are illegal and dangerous to the public good.

This corporation is engaged in levying taxes in appropriating public lands, in furnishing money to attract immigrants, in doing various other things all going to support and strengthen the crime of polygamy, and to build up a power that has openly defied and now secretly defies the laws of the United States. It is simply ridiculous to say that such a corporation cannot be touched because it is connected with a church. The senate by a vote of 58 to 7 rejected such a proposition, and the house will doubtless acquiesce.

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## CONSTITUTIONALS.

### General Gossip and Editorial Short Staps

Caught on the Run.  
It is a question how far public opinion is with the rural statesmen who said, when discussing higher education for the colored race: "I tell you it is gone day for this country when yaller gals gits to wearin' specs."

The Atlanta university is sensibly doing a great deal to reduce the distrust the above remark implies. Without lowering the standard of the classical education it gives its students, and the utility or faculty of which the future must determine, it is endeavoring in its course certain features that will meet universal approval.

On a recent visit there I saw a class of thirty negro boys hard at work at carpenter's benches. Under the tuition of Professor Tucker they were learning the theory and use of wood-working tools. Professor Tucker said: "We do not aim to make accomplished mechanics. We teach the science rather than the art of carpentering. When these boys are through any one of them can make a door, a table, a staircase in a neat and workmanlike manner. When he gets through the iron-working shop he will be able to make a bolt for horse shoe. In short, if he wants to become a mechanic he will have a fair groundwork to start on. If they become farmers they will find their practical training very useful." All the repairs and building about the grounds done by the students who have had practical training. If any desire to become mechanics, a special course will be given them.

In another room there were negro girls engaged in sewing, cutting and fitting dresses under a competent teacher. In other rooms there were cooking classes, taught by excellent teachers. They were being made skillful in every department of housekeeping. Under Mr. Sessions, who has raised the standard of the school, the boys are given lessons in practical agriculture, and it is strange, said Sessions, "how few men there are who know how to do as simple a thing as plant beans correctly. The boys here make good gardeners. They have lessons in every kind of planting, separate patches and separate crops are assigned to them, and a sharp competition results."

Of course this practical education is incidental as yet to the regular university course. But it is growing. It is evidence, too, of an earnest desire on the part of the faculty to find the true and right path out of the problem with the solution of which they are charged.

Atlanta is the central point of the experiment of higher education for the negro race. Nearly \$500,000 of northern money has been spent here in building grounds and erecting buildings, and thousands are sent annually in maintaining them. It is fortunate that the chief factor in this work is in such capable and conservative hands as those of Professor Chase.

Close inquiry among the professors indicated that there was no difference in capacity between the blacks and the whites. "We have watched that very closely," said Professor Burnside, "and often we think we have established a theory. Suddenly it is met with exceptions that overturn it completely."

Professor Tucker, who is in charge of the industrial department, says: "I find the boys quick to learn when a pattern is given them, but slow, as a rule, to design or originate. Among the students I find a fair number who are quick and original, and in the prayer meeting, his aptness in Biblical quotations, and the fertility of his potato patch."

Mr. S. M. Homan, who was the party looking over the university, said: "I am satisfied our public schools should have just this industrial department as a part of their course. The demand of the day is practical education that educates the hand and body, as it educates the mind. If the school board would consent to try such an annex to the public school, I think a fine equipment could be had without cost to the city."

General Johnson, of Minneapolis, at a dinner at Mr. Nelson Hill's, gave some interesting gossip of the northwest. "The enormous growth of that section will never be fully understood. Minneapolis had in 1880 only 40,000 inhabitants. It now has 120,000. St. Paul, which sits by its side, has grown with equal rapidity. In the Minneapolis historical society you see the postoffice that in 1848 was the largest for the city with only twelve boxes. The present office has over 5,000 boxes, besides the general delivery."

The rivalry between St. Paul and Minneapolis is inspiring. A rich man died in the former and left his son enough money to build a million and a half dollar hotel. Immediately a man in the rival city offered to build a similar one, if the citizens would give him a bonus of \$250,000. The money was raised in five days. Each city spins the other, and both have grown with marvellous rapidity. The corporation lines have gradually drawn closer until they touch, and the rivalry increases. It is said that a Minneapolis congregation left the church on Sunday because the minister read a text from the Epistle of St. Paul.

The west is built up by the coming together of strangers. Only one Minnesotan has ever sat in the legislature of Minnesota. But the ties which bind all directions of the future have been made in real estate. Senator Ramsey invested \$500 in land for his wife when they married, and has sold half of it for \$50,000. Mr. F. M. Coker, of your city, owned land between the two cities he bought for \$10 an acre, now worth \$250 an acre. General Johnson said of the northwestern climate: "It is out on but time that one suffers no more with the thermometer thirty degrees below zero than he does when it is five. Such intense cold is dry and still. I have suffered more from your cold here than I ever did at home. You will notice that most of the cases of freezing during this cold spell are reported from the south."

A study of an authentic collection of portraits of the presidents shows some curious facts about heads. From Washington to Grant all the way, never a president had his mouth hidden by whiskers. John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren had small chimpanzee tufts of whisker under the ears, and Lincoln had a ruffled fringe of beard under his chin. The faces of all the presidents were hidden, since then there has not been a president with a clean mouth. The sphinx-like Grant, with his sphinx-like beard, led the fashion for whiskers in the white house. Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland followed before the open faced Tilden coming down before the close shaven McKinley. Mr. Cleveland is the first president that ever wore a mustache only. Arthur shaved away from the three full bearded presidents that preceded him, by exposing his under lip and chin. Cleveland goes further and shows his jaw. Shall this recession from whisker culture after Cleveland in an old-fashioned, clean faced president, as Sam Rainsell, for instance?

A good story is told of a Kentuckian who was fond of fine whisky and always kept his jug. He was that said, "I never saw a man who was good, but all is good." One night when he had company at his home, he was observed to take out one jug at a time and treat to a choice swing. Returning he would take another out. When asked about this he said, "Why, by drinking with them singly I get half of my whisky myself. See?"

In a young library tonight a lot of young fellows I call them young fellows, they were hardly out of their teens, were discussing the future of various comedies. The discussion finally resolved itself into this query: "Assuming that all the young fellows of prominence now in the south, who will represent Georgia in her executive mansion and in the United States senate twenty years from now?"

Barney the dog, admitted and approved around that senator Brown would still be on deck as the senator. There was no decided def. of opinion. Congressman Turner was considered liable for either of the three before that time, as were two other gentlemen. But no name suggested as a probable leader two decades off, found general assent. It was suggested that there would be no

such men developed as Crawford, Troup, Toombs, Hill, Cobb, Stephens or Gordon, for the head of great occasions, and that possibly a less important increased competition and lessened opportunity would be twenty years from now a haphazard and free-for-all struggle.

Atlanta is the most important fire insurance center in the south. Seven companies maintain general headquarters here. Nearly 3,000 agents report to them. The headquarters of the Southeastern fire association, of which Mr. Clarence Knowles, are here under charge of Mr. Peters, the incomparable secretary.

About the best policemen we have are the street electric lights. Crime is impossible in the streets for their brilliance. Instead of diminishing the number of electric lamps, the city council ought to quadruple it. A hundred electric lights would be about the best investment Atlanta could make just now.

A prominent citizen said yesterday: "The reports of depression in Atlanta, being circulated for a purpose, do not mislead close observers. The outlook for Atlanta was never better. The outlook today Mr. J. H. Vandyke, of Minneapolis, who is here for the purpose of starting a bank. He is ready to put in half the capital for a bank of either \$250,000 or \$500,000 capital. He has bought a lot in West End and is going to build a fine residence. I met in your office today a Mr. Long of Grand Rapids, who wants to make Atlanta his home. He is a man of fortune and is looking for a good place to live in here. A Mr. Dorland, of Algona, Illinois, has just settled here and is making investments. I happen to know that four of the Baltimore houses were sold this week—more than were ever sold in any six weeks before. A Mr. Dorland is now negotiating a site for a block of buildings—similar to the Baltimore houses. There are no incidents that occur to me. You may be sure that Atlanta will find this one of the best years, in spite of croakers."

Captain Fry's Promotion.  
Captain J. W. Fry, well known to our people as the superintendent of the Georgia division of the Southern Railway, and Georgia division of the Louisville and Nashville, has been promoted to the position of chief of the Georgia division of the Louisville and Nashville, which place he will hereafter make his headquarters, having received and accepted the offer of a very important position with the M. & O. and Ohio systems. It is with regret that Atlanta parts with him as a citizen, and in severing his connection with the road he has so faithfully represented, he leaves the city during the coming week, but he will give him up with reluctance. His new position is a most important one, but the promotion is a well earned and deserved one. Captain Fry is a most estimable gentleman and a most capable man, and will undoubtedly do good service in his new field.

The Fisheries Question.  
HALIFAX, N. S., January 16.—The municipal council of Halifax county, today unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Dominion government to take such steps as may lead to negotiations with the government of the United States for a reciprocity treaty between the two countries, embracing such trade arrangements as may be for the mutual advantage of both countries, including the fishing interests, which are of the greatest importance to a large portion of the Canadian people. The United States, the Dominion government has requested to place a sufficient number of armed vessels along the Canadian coast to guard the Canadian fishermen from the depredations























